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A.D. 1901. Aug. 30: N° 17,401

KOWALSKI & another's COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

(1 SHEET)

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Fig. 1.

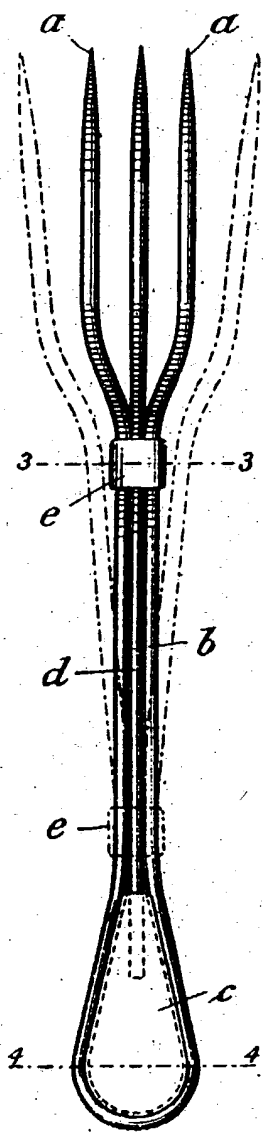


Fig. 2.

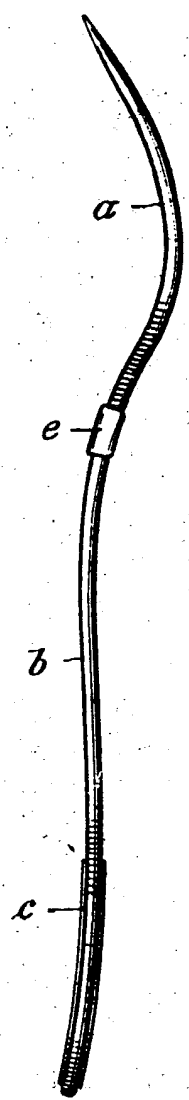


Fig. 5.

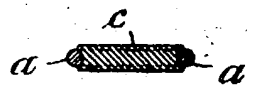
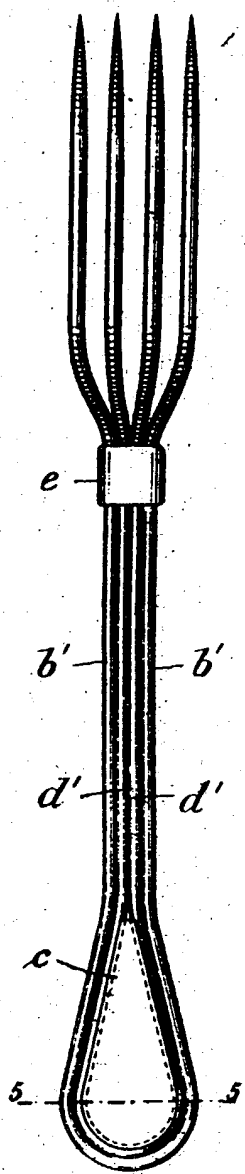


Fig. 4.

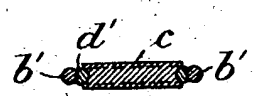


Fig. 6.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

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30
Forks
N° 17,401



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A.D. 1901

Date of Application, 30th Aug., 1901

Complete Specification Left, 7th May, 1902—Accepted 3rd July, 1902

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

An Improved Table-fork.

We FELIX LADISLAS KOWALSKI and MICHEL BOROWSKI, both of Lodz, Poland, in the Russian Empire, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

5 This invention relates to a table-fork for domestic purposes. It consists in an alteration in the construction of the fork whereby a very great resisting power is given to it, while at the same time it is very easy to cleanse and to remove the particles of food adhering thereto.

10 According to this invention, the fork is constructed of metallic wire out of which the outer prongs are formed; at the end of the handle a shield-shaped plate is fitted within the loop formed by the wire, the plate being chamfered or grooved at its edges for the purpose of retaining it in place. This part may be made of metal, porcelain, wood or any suitable material; the central prong is secured to this shield-shaped part. It is evident that a shield-shaped plate of this description may hold two or more prongs. The outer prongs are bent in such manner that they deviate laterally if the prongs of the fork were not held together by a movable sliding clamp.

15 Owing to that device, the fork can be cleaned with the greatest ease. After use the clamp is slid towards the handle or shield-shaped part in which position the outer prongs spring apart from each other. In this way each prong can easily be washed and the removal of all particles of food is greatly facilitated.

20 As the fork is made of metallic wire and the outer prongs are integral with the wire forming the handle, the solidity of the fork is considerably increased.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1901.

F. L. KOWALSKI
M. BOROWSKI

25 By George Downing & Son
Chartered Patent Agents 8 Quality Court, London, W.C.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

An Improved Table-fork.

FELIX LADISLAS KOWALSKI and MICHEL BOROWSKI both of Lodz, Poland, in the Russian Empire, do hereby declare the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

30 This invention relates to a table fork for domestic use and has for its object a modified construction of the same which considerably increases its solidity whilst greatly facilitating the cleaning thereof and the removal of all adhering particles of food therefrom.

35 The accompanying drawing illustrates two varieties of construction of the new fork.

Figure 1. is a front view.

40 Figure 2. is a side view.

Figure 3. is a section along line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4. is a section along line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Kowalski and Borowski's Improved Table-fork.

Figure 5 shows a modified construction of the fork and Figure 6. is a section along line 5—5 of Figure 5.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Figures 1—4 illustrate a fork with 3 prongs, the outer prongs *a* of which are formed by a bent metallic wire which serves at the same time to make the handle. The metallic wire from which the prongs *a* are formed, embraces at the loop of the handle a shield shape plate *c*, which is provided, as shown in Fig. 4. with a small groove round the edge of the purpose, of firmly securing the same in the loop of the metallic wire and thereby prevent the piece *c* from becoming loose. The piece *c* may consist of metal, porcelain, wood or any other similar material and in the illustration given the central prong *d* is secured to that piece. The prongs *a* are bent in such manner that they would diverge or spring apart as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. if the prongs of the fork were not held together by a movable clamp *e*. This device renders the cleaning of the fork extremely easy. After use, the clamp *e* is simply brought to the position shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1 whereupon the outer prongs diverge. Each prong can then be easily washed and the removal of all adhering particles of food is greatly facilitated. As the fork consists of metallic wire and the prongs are integral with the wire forming the handle the solidity of the fork is very considerably increased.

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate a modification in the construction of the fork forming the object of this invention, namely, a fork with four prongs. In this instance the shield shaped part *c* has no other object than to afford a means of securing and fastening together the parts of the handle. As shown in Fig. 5. both the two outer and the two inner prongs are formed by separate spring wires respectively which embrace the part *c*. The cross section in Fig 6. shown the outer wire *b*¹ of a round section and the inner wire *d*¹ is slightly concave on the side adjacent to the wire *b*¹ but the outer wire *b*¹ may be concave and the inner wire *d*¹ round as will be understood, the object being to prevent lateral displacement of the wires from each other. In this case also, the downward movement of the clamp *e* results in a divergence of the prongs, so that the latter can be cleaned and all adhering particles of food easily removed. The shield shaped part *c* is also in this case slightly grooved in the manner described in the previous instance for the purpose of securing the wire *d*¹ and preventing said part *c* from becoming loose.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A table fork, consisting of outer prongs, formed, integral with the handle, from a bent or looped piece of spring metallic wire, and a central prong fixed in a plate the edges of which are grooved and held in the loop of the wire, and a movable clamp embracing said prong wires adapted to secure the same together, substantially as set forth.

2. A table fork, consisting of outer prongs formed, integral with the handle, from a bent or looped piece of spring metallic wire, inner prongs similarly formed, a grooved plate located in the loop of the wires, and a clamp embracing the wires and holding same in position, the adjacent surfaces of the outer and inner prong wires being formed to prevent lateral displacement thereof, substantially as hereinbefore described.

3. The improved table fork constructed and operating substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated by the drawings.

Dated this 28th day of April 1902.

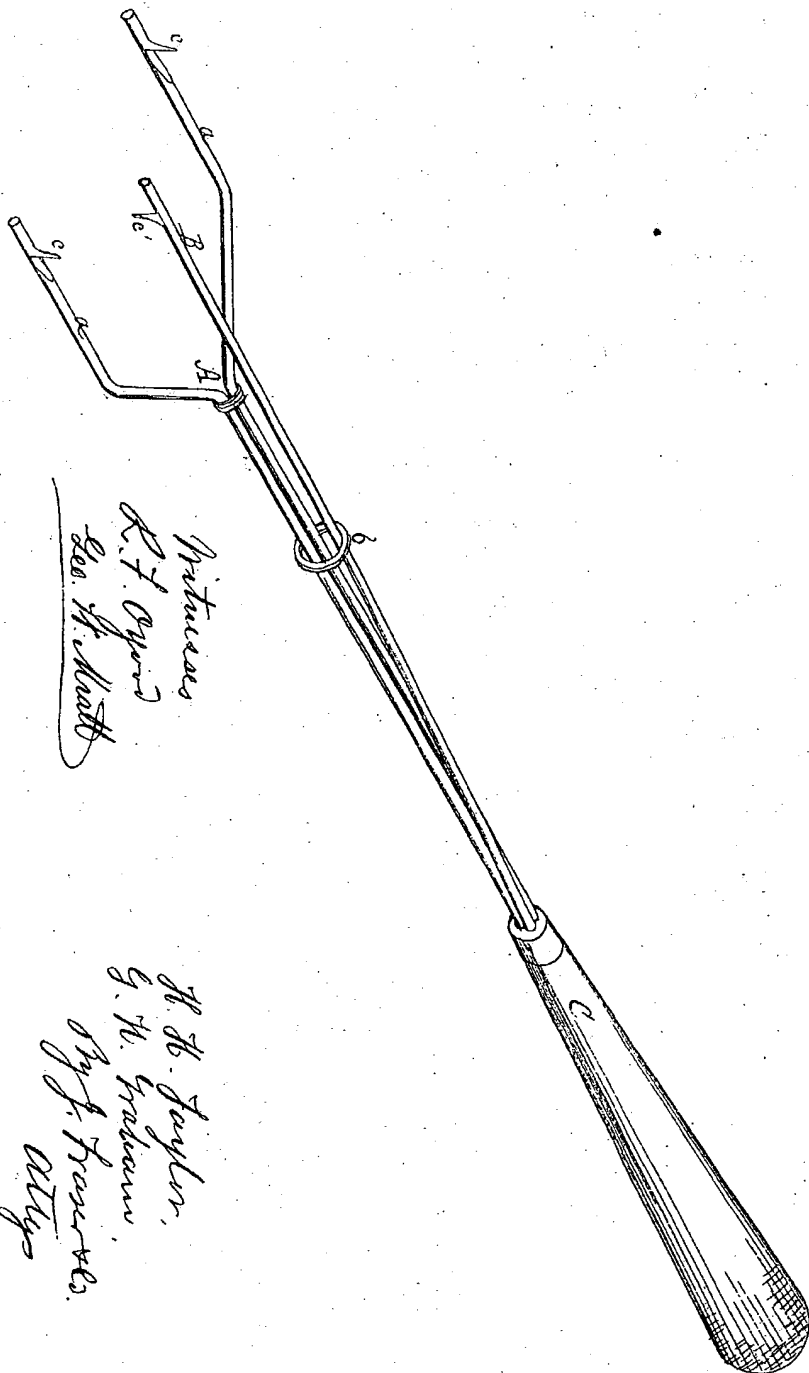
F. L. KOWALSKI
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H. H. TAYLOR & G. H. GRAHAM.
TOASTING FORK.

No. 99,971.

Patented Feb. 15, 1870.



United States Patent Office.

HARRISON H. TAYLOR AND GEORGE H. GRAHAM, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 99,971, dated February 15, 1870; antedated December 21, 1869.

TOASTING-FORK.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRISON H. TAYLOR and GEORGE H. GRAHAM, both of the city of Rochester, county of Monroe, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Toasting-Forks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which the figure represents a perspective view of our improved fork.

This improvement is of that class where spring-jaws are used to clasp the slice of bread between, and retain it in place while it is being toasted.

The invention consists essentially in the employment of a forked jaw, having double bearing-points on one side, and a single jaw having a single point on the other, whereby, while the slice is retained in a fixed position while said jaws are closed, yet, when they are open, the slice may be turned upon a single point as a swivel, to change its position, without removing the same from place, the whole as hereinafter described.

In the drawings—

A represents the lower jaw, and B the upper one, attached to a wooden handle, C. These jaws are composed of wire, the upper being made of a single strand, while the lower is double, and has forks *a a*, which separate or branch, as shown, to form a double bearing. The lower jaw is stationary, but the upper one has an inherent elasticity which throws it away from the lower. The jaws are closed together by a ring, *b*, which slides over the shanks, or by any other device that will answer the same purpose.

The jaws are provided with points *c c c'*, which stand toward each other, for the purpose of holding in the slice inserted between. These points are preferably cut from the material of the wire, and turned or bent up, as shown. The lower jaw has two of these points, while the upper one has but one.

We are aware that spring-jaws have before been used in broilers and toasters, as in the patents of T. C. Law and T. G. Harold, in 1865. Such, in the abstract sense, we do not claim.

An essential advantage which our device has over those is that, while the slice is held as securely when the jaws are clamped, yet, when the jaws are opened, and the instrument turned bottom upward, the slice can be revolved upon the single point of the upper jaw, to reverse its position, without removing it from place, which action causes breakage and crumbling.

Another advantage is that the clamping-action of the jaws may be so ganged that only the points *c c c'* hold upon the main body of the slice, leaving the wire removed from its surface, so that the heat may have equal action all around. In other devices, where grates or bearing-wires are used, the contact with the slice prevents the action of the heat upon the covered portions.

The extreme simplicity of construction makes this device much cheaper than other toasters.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent as a new article of manufacture, is—

The bread-toaster herein described, consisting of the wire jaws A B, the lower one having double bearing-points *c c* and the upper one a single bearing-point, *c'*, which allows a swivel-action, in the manner and for the purpose specified, said jaws being closed by ring *b*, or any equivalent device.

In witness whereof, we have herewith signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HARRISON H. TAYLOR.
GEO. H. GRAHAM.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
GEO. W. MATT.